AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

lateresting from Portugal to the Salt Dealers.

OUR PARIS AND VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE.

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Our Vienna Cerrespondence. VIENNA, May 2, 1852.

Approaching Visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna-Its Object-Farious Considerations Suggested by it-"My Life and Acts," by Görgey, said to be a Humbug, The Emperor of Russin's arrival in Vienna is announced

for the 8th inst. Several members of the Russian Lega-tion have already set out to meet him, and the Russian dinister himself is expected to leave for the same pursee, to-morrow or the day after. The Grand Prince onstantine, heir apparent to the Czar, is expected from Italy on the 6th, to meet his august father. The Duke of Bordeaux (Heary V.) is also on his way from Venice to Frohsdorf his villa, near Vienna, probably with a view also of meeting his great protector of the North. Whether the other Russian grand princes, who are receiving such distinguished honors in all parts of Italy, will be here on the same occasion, does not yet appear. At all events, it seems there is to be a sufficient concourse of grand per-sonages to break up the usual monotony, and give willing correspondents something to do. There will be a grand parade on the 9th or 10th, which will doubtless be followed by other distinguished festivities. The importance of this "high visit" will not be seen, however, in the military reviews, or French plays, or other court ceremoof this 'high visit' will not be seen, however, in the military reviews, or French plays, or other court ceremonies. Nicholas does not come here merely to see how clean the Austrians keep their white coats, how well the court indies act French, or how Franz Joseph's cockery compares with his own. It is believed that his coming is another token that the reign of pure despetism has begue, and that he comes, the old and experienced despot, to whisper words of encouragement and advice in the ears of the heritating novice. It was reported that the two Emperors were to meet at Pesth, but it is now believed that even the visit of Franz Joseph to that country has been jostponed indefinitely. Several members of the higher Hungarian mobility are said to have waited apon him in a body, and dissuaded him from the intentien of going there, unless he designed at the same time to grant a general amnesty. According to the best accounts, the state of things in that country is most critical, and the government appears to be at a loss how to proceed. Martial law has just been re-established in the town and country of Presburg, the second in population in Hungary, and the nearest to vienna. The rest of the empire is far from being in a settled condition. Without speaking of Lombardy and Venice, most of the towns in the old Austrian provinces proper, including Bohemia and Moravia, are still in a "state of siege," which differs somewhat, though not much, from martial or drum head law. If it is the question now, as it probably is, whether to centime the present system of repression, or to relax, and gain good will by mensures of mitdness and centrication, then it is to be boped that the principles of the knout will not prevail over that disposition to indulgent rule which formerly distinguished the Austrian monarchs. I have every reason to believe, from private information, that if the young Emperor would adopt the policy of his preideessors procelaim a general amnesty, and thus having appeared to the generosity of the Hungarians, go

sem.

But there are other considerations that present them. rate for the different considerations that present them selves on the occasion of the approaching visit. The distinguished honors given to the different members of Russian revailty, in Austria, and Italy—the confidential intercourse they have had with the Duke of Bordeaux—par ticularly the Grand Prince Constantine, who has spen sian royalty, in Austria, and Haly—the confidential inter-course they have had with the Duke of Bordeaux—par-ticularly the Grand Prince Constantine, who has spent the winter at Trieste and Venice, and has several times showed him the respect which only royalty receives at the latter place—and now the meeting here—altogether suggest the thought of future changes in France, which are still in the womb of time. A well informed corres-pondent of the Jugsburg Gazette says that Russia has protested in very decided terms against the founding of a dynasty by Louis Napoleon. Prussia and Austria have likewise come out against it, according to the same cor-respendent, though not in so decided terms. This might naturally be expected. Prussia lies mearest the danger Austria has also her reasons for helding back at present. I have communicated already the evident change of feeling that has taken place here towards. France, since the death of Schwarzenburg. It is only the fact of the French occupation of Rome that makes Austria still keep up some appearance of freindship. If that thours were out of her eye, the would look up quite differently.

There is no doubt that the alliance between Eursia and

Abstria still keep up some appearance of friendship. If that thore were out of her eye, she would look up quite differently.

There is no doubt that the alliance between Russia and Ametria is now clover thou ever, and there is no doubt, either, that both these powers and Prossia are at once jerious and afraid of Louis Napoleon. If he had really the genius of his uncle, he would see his chance, and hreak with them as soon as possible. His footing in Italy would enable him to russe the whole peningula at any moment; and if he threw himself upon the masses, he would have a large part of the continent immediately on his side. Whether he will take this course, or buy the pencealle possession of power for life, by courting the rayor of the monarchs, as he has done hitherto, remains to be seen. Europe is in a state in which everything depends, apparently, so much upon mere chance, that it is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth. J. C. C. P. S.—The work which has just appeared at Lupsig. "My Life and Actions in Hungary, by Görgey," is said to be got up as a speculation, by some man named Görgey, but not the Hungarian general. The latter is said to be living quietly at Hisgenforth, on 3 000 florins pension from Austria.

Our Parls Correspondence.

PARIS, April 29, 1852. The Grand Opera "Le Juif Errant"-Magnificient Display-The Theatres-Strangers in Paris-Grand Review coming off-Grand Buils-Cheap Summer Trips-The American Museum-Charlotte Grisi at St. Peterspurg-Niblo's Engage-

The chief event of the week, among the fashionable circles, is the first performance of the new opera of Mr. Halevy, (at the Academy of Music,) entitled "he Juif Errant," which may be called the no plus ultra of the art of theatrical scenery, costumes, life and reality. Never did the grand opera of Paris, nor any of the theatres of other cities, produce any thing equal, and much credit is due to Mr. Nester Requeptan, the able manager of this mammoth theatre, for the care he has bestowed on the miss on scene of the "Wandering Jew" of Messes. Scribe and St. George. The plot of this libretto is void of interest; and all the situations are ancient, and lack oddity and pathos. The old story of Ahasucrus, the Hebrew, sentenced by the Almighty to walk, without reposing, on the road of eternity, has been framed into five acts, and combine-awith several incidents more childish than one of the fairy tales of "Mother Goose," and the author of the Libretto appears to have had the desire an occasion to display all their talents in both lines. No one can desorthe with accuracy, the scene representing the gardens of the open, with thirty-seven jetsel real water. The "Bee flive," lendivortisement in which all the copy of both of the open perform wonders of cladicity. As per can pourtray within "shalew of truth, the effect produced by the "Ancient Monastery," lighted by electric light, and the "charl Judgment of the Lord in the 'alley of Josephani." The secne represents the search put on the beek ground, where all the bodies of making are assandied to meet with their unvariable fair on the right part of the singe the copyes, new opening their graves, and rising towards their Sapaeme Judge, and on the left the deman are awaiting their prevaluation of the Lord in the 'alley of Josephani's their graves, and rising towards their Sapaeme Judge, and on the left the deman are awaiting their prevaluation of the kind of the sare the copyes are opening their graves, and rising towards their Sapaeme Judge, and on the left the deman are awaiting their prevaluation of the kind of the series are opening their graves, and vising towards their Sapaeme Judge, and on the left the deman are nearly and held the copyes are opening their graves, and vising towards their Sapaeme Judge, and on the left the deman are nearly and held the copyes are selected with the engage the selected with the engage the selected with the engage to the selected and the control of the kind of the large of this performance to make a decision of the left to the large of the graves and the selected and the co Scribe and St. George. The plot of this libretto

pace of three quarters of an hour the entire theatre was filled from pit to dome, and at seven o'clock, when Mr. Girard, the leader of the orchestra, raised his stick, not a single person could have been admitted anywhere. The Prince Louis Napoleon occupied his bex, with General Roguet and his staff of officers. Opposite the Chief of the State was Mme. Aguado, Marchioness of Las Marinas, who was surrounded by her sons and a large number of Spaniards, wearing orders and crosses of all sorts. The "Loge dee Lions," (Lion's Den) as called by the corps de ballet of the opera, was also a grand affair. The box No. 3 is now occupied by lions without teeth, and incapable of biting. In short, the lions's den is now a sheepfold. Among the other persons who had found a seat in the theatre were Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Achille Fould, Marshal Jerome Cabarus, the celebrated homeopathic dector, Mr. Marie, of the provisional government, Mr. Chaix D'Est Ange, the captain of the atterneys of Paris, Mr. Pozzo di Borgo, the leader of diplomats, Prince Kallimaki, Madam Lehon, M. Auber, the talented musician, and all the ministers of the present government. The literary men of Paris were also in number, including Messrs. Tanin, Leon Goslan, Charles, Adam, Dennery, Maquet, Dumas, Laeroix, Buloz, Houssaye, &c. Among the musicians were Messrs. Carafa, Thomas Ad. Adam, Masset, Meyerbeer, &z.; and lastly, all the leading painters of Paris.

The foyer of the theatre was, during the intermission, like a bee-hive, filled with busy bees; and the gossip I listened to during the four different intermission, like a bee-hive, filled with busy bees; and the gossip I listened to during the four different intermission, like a bee-hive, filled with busy bees; and the gossip I listened to during the four different intermission, like a bee-hive, filled with busy bees; and the singht of the "Wandering Jew" was one of the most fashionable affairs ever beheld, and will rank among the annals of the haut ton of Paris. There were paid for some of the boxes for th

nine france!
Such is the batch of theatrical news I have to mention this week. I think it useless to say that all our theatres have been crowded during these last few days, and this is easy to be understood when it is considered what sort of inclement weather we have had for the last month. The evenings are still as cold and freezing as in January, and the days are as hot, from twelve till four, as during the month of June. A fall of rain, which occurred on Friday last, was considered a great benefit for the crops, which were endangered by the temperature of the last two or three months. But during one night it froze to such a degree that the bads of vines, fig. nut. and peach frees were destroyed in a great many provinces of France, and our harvest of all kinds of provisions seems to be lost. The grain are crops dull, and the rye and the oats will produce very little. Thus there will be an excellent occasion for American speculators to operate for Europe. Notwithstanding this weather the public pleasures are still going on. The Hyppodrome re-opens its doors on Saturday next, and Mabille, as well as the Chateau des Fleurs, have already displayed their bouquets of flowers of the vegetable or "animal" kind. The Chateau d'Asnières was to have been opened this evening, with a grand festival; but, owing to a very heavy rain, the affair will be post-poned.

Strangers are invading this eity with a rage, which

owing to a very heavy rain, the affair will be postponed.

Strangers are invading thiseity with a rage, which
has no preceding example but that of last year,
during the Great Exhibition in London. The cause
of this travelling fury or mania, is the fortheoming
review of the 10th May, which will, no doubt, be
witnessed by an immense number of Englishmen.
It is well known that our neighbors on the other
sights, and this time they will be treated as they
wish to be.

Whilst this pleasure is in expectation, we have,
in reality, the preparations for the festival, which

which this pleasure is in expectation, we have, in reality, the preparations for the festival, which have been a large scale. It is said that the fire-works which with the fire-works of their bought fracas of 30,000 bombs, and that six thousand soldiers will be employed to light Roman candles for the space of two hours previous the fire works. Then seventy-two cannons will discharge a salute from eight to nine oback, without interruption.

The mees of the "Society of Encouragements" cok place on Sunday last, and were as brilliant as an previous occasions. No peculiar incident worth being mentioned was reported, and the tout ensemble

went off well.

The reprise of the comic vaudeville, called "La vie de Bohême," at the Varietées theatre, has created quite a scusation among the amateurs of plays. This eccentric picture of the Parisian life of young men has been received with the utmost enthusiasm, and will long be witnessed by all the strangers now crowding into the capital of France. MM. Burguy, Perce, Mutie, Danterny, and Md'lles Ozy, Favart, Bottin, and Patet, are the real pictures of students and grade g

and griselles.
At the theatre of the Ambigu Comique, the drama At the theatre of the Ambigu Comique, the drama of the "Memorial of St. Helena" was produced on Thursday last, and received with the greatest applause. It is founded on the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon, and relates the torture and death of that great man to a reality. The part of Sir Hadson Lowe, the jailor of the Emperor Bonaparto, is excellent, and that of the hero of the nineteenth century is rendered with an exactitude beyond description, by M. St. Etnest. The whole concludes with an admirable apotheosis. The scenery has been rainted from the pictures on the spat. printed from the pictures on the spot.

At the Gaite the drama of "La Mendiante," performed on Saturday last, was also received with much applause. It is excellent, and contains the

best plot ever conceived for the stage.

Last night the Minister of the Navy gave his long expected ball, which was one of the most brilliant fets of the season. The magnificent saloon of Mr. and Madame Ducos, had been decorated with great taste, with Indian curiosities, of all sorts, and of all countries, forming a series of trophies and organically of the most expensive style. ornaments of the most executive style. The orchestra had been placed upon a stand, which represented the deck of a ship, and was directed by Mr. Telbecque. The number of pretty women present at the ball was really immense, and their toilets as pretty as their faces. Never did I see more elegant persons and more refined people meeting under the same roof. Madame Ducos, one of the most amiable ladies of Paris, did the honors of her house with the utmost urbenity.

The ball at the Tuileries, which, owing to the death of the Duke of Baden, had been postponed, will decidedly take place on Saturday next, May 1st. The arrival of strangers in Paris has inspired the President of one of those companies which had been formed last year to take passengers to London at so much a head, to form a new association, with a view of offering a passage to all amateurs for ornaments of the most excentric style,

at so much a head, to form a new association, with a view of offering a passage to all amateurs for Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Turin, Genoa, and Marseilles, for the sum of 400 francs. The passenger would be admitted in ears of first class, and to the best hotels.

Our streets have been, for the last week, frequented by an immense number of poor people from Aleace, men and women, who were on their road to

conset master and mat dancer of the trouge. This gentleman, who has appeared at the best theatres of Fisnee and italy, will certainly offer the American public the newest ballets of the epoch. The "Bge filtre of the Wandering Jew." a directive security Mr. St. Leon, 5 among the novelties which will be performed at Nibbo's Garden. Success to all, and beautic to everybody.

B. H. R.

of the angel 201of which is awaited with much anxiety by Britof which is awaited with much anxiety by Britof other merchants concerned in the experiation
of from Sr. Ules. That branch of the experi be a character for the play will now speak of the present by a bullated that the unrestricted liberty accorded to Bri, is expected to Bri, is expe

on a footing with the "most favored nation." Some years after this a treaty was concluded between Portugal and the United States of America, by the sixth article of which it was agreed that with regard to the St. Ubes salt trade, the United States flag should be placed on a par with the Portuguese. Now, as the fifteenth article of our treaty stipulates that we shall be placed on a footing with the "most favored nation," it seems to follow very clearly that we have a right to be placed on a footing with the Anglo-Americans, who are now the most favored nation. It so happens, however, that the Americans have not hitherto, whether from ignorance of the advantage they possess, or from some other cause, laid claim to the benefit accorded to them, and it has not been in our power, therefore, to demand a participation in the benefit actually received, the stipulation never having been carried into practical effect. To bring the question to a head, however, the house of Toriades, of this city, have chartered an American vessel to go round to St. Ubes for a cargo of salt, to be taken to the United States, which the captain is instructed to demand, by virtue of the treaty, to be allowed to buy from whomsoever he pleases, and at whatever price he can get it for. If his right to do so should be admitted, then, of course, there can be no dispute about ours; and that it should be so, is of no little importance to us, as we can then get the article at from 500 to 550 reis the moyo, which is the average price of that portion alloted to the home market, or the Portuguese flag, instead of having to pay at the exorbitant rate of 1,060 reis per moyo. The result will soon be known—I am just informed that the United States Minister at this court, Mr. Haddock, has notified to the Portuguese government, that if the American vessel sent round to St. Ubes should not be allowed to obtain her eargo of salt on the same terms as the Portuguese, he will set up a claim for demurrage on behalf of her owners.

Governor Hunt and the Recent Fugitive Slave Case.

Several days ago we published a letter from Mr. Allen Thomas, jr., relative to the pardoning and Commercial Advertiser, of last evening, gives the following letter from Gov. Hunt, relative to the affair :--

ALBANY, May 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I reply with pleasure to your inquiry, in relation to the pardon of James P. Snowden, a colored convict.

The newspaper statements to which you refer are grouped in several income.

erroneous in several important particulars. An application was made to me a few days before his term expired, to pardon him, on the ground of his inno-

expired, to pardon him, on the ground of his innocence.

It was clearly established, by the proofs presented to me, that he had been convicted of a crime which he never committed. He was sent to the State-prison for a larceny which never occurred. Under these circumstances, I considered his imprisonment a clear violation of law.

I granted the pardon, therefore, not as a favor but as a right. It was an exercise of justice, and not of mercy. In my action upon this, as upon all similar applications, I intended to be governed by the intrinsic merits of the case. It was not known to me that he was a fugitive slave.

At the time of granting the pardon I had no knowledge or suspicion that Snowden was the same person referred to in the letter addressed to me by Dr. Allen Thomas, of Maryland. Indeed, it did not occal to my mind that I had received such a letter, until my attention was subsequently called to the fact. This inadvertence will not surprise you, who know something of the immense pressure upon the executive for pardons, and of the hundreds of applications constantly pending before me.

On referring to the letter of Dr. Thomas, I find that it contains no expression or intimation of a design to purspe and reclaim Snowden as a fugitive

cations constantly pending before me.

On referring to the letter of Dr. Thomas, I find that it contains no expression or intimation of a design to pursue and reclaim Snowden as a fugitive slave. It was not for me to assume that his inquiry was made with any such intention. It is the first instance that has come to my knowledge where a distant owner has attempted to regain possession of a slave who had been convicted of felony.

When it has been satisfactorily shown that an innocent man is confined in the State prison, I have never stopped to inquire whether he is black or white, twody of free. To detain him longer would be a flagrant subversion of law and justice.

To you, who know me, I know that no assurance is needed to satisfy you that I wan incapable of exercising my office with a view to detect the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or any other law. My explicit avowals in favor of the constitutional consponies, and against further sectional collisions, are before the public. Of my liability to err in the exercise of the pardoning power, none can be so fully conscious as myself.

When I consider the labor and embarrassment

exercise of the pardoning power, none can be so fully conscious as myself.

When I consider the labor and embarrassment which are inseparable from the discharge of this responsibility in a large State like ours, it does not surprise me that erroneous inferences should be adopted, in some cases, by persons having imperfect knowledge of the facts governing my action. But I have learned to regard unjust censures and injurious comments with that calm composure and unconcern which spring from conscious rectitude of purpose.—I remain, with great regard, yours truly.

Washington Hunt.

To the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Senator.

From Texas and the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamer A. Fuselier, Capt. Denslow, we have received Galveston papers to the lith inst., inclusive.

The News says that Caravajal and many of his

The Nows says that Caravajal and many of his followers are now in Corpus Christi, and intend soon making another demonstration on the Mexican frontier.

The depredations of the Indians on the frontier are represented as frightful. The Rio Bravo says:—Both the American and Mexican population are, in many instances, abandoning their houses, and seeking safety by flying into Mexico. A Mr. Patton, one of a guard escorting the Sheriff of Star county, having fallen behind the party when near the Rio Grande, was attacked by four Mexicans, and killed. Three of the murderers escaped, the other was arrested.

Two light-houses, made entirely of iron, one in-Two light-houses, made entirely of iron, one intended for Bolivar Point, the other for Pass Cavallo, arrived at Galveston in the brig Russell, on the Sth instant. The frame of the first will have an elevation of sixty-five feet from the foundation and about eighty feet above the level of the sea. The other will net be so high by ten feet. The lights, it is thought, will be seen at a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The materials and workmen came out in the brig te put up the houses in six or eight weeks.

weeks.

By the arrival of the steamer Yacht, we have received our files of Brownsville papers to the Sthinst.,
inclusive. They contain but little intelligence of
moment. We copy the following from the American
Elon of the Sth.

log, of the 8th:-Within the last few days our citizens have com Within the last few days our citizens have commenced taking measures of safety against any depredations which may be attempted in this place or vicinity. Recent indications have rendered this step necessary, and we are pleased to see our citizens thus prompt in taking steps to meet any emergency. Two companies have been formed, under commend of Captains Dunlap and Mason, and we doubt not would do good service should the safety of life or property require their action.

Rarely has the valley of the lower Rio Grande endured such continued dry weather as has been the case this year, 'We do not recollect a single heavy shows since January; for five months we have not had rain in this vicinity sufficient to wet the soil an inch below the surface.

showe since January; for five months we have not had rain in this vicinity sufficient to wet the soil an inch below the surface.

Our farmers have suffered dreadfully in consequence. Many had been induced to turn their attention to planting; and those who commenced early had their hopes flattered with the prospect of an abundant harvest; their plants throre well so long as the rich soil contained mofeture—many varieties of vegetables matured, and others had arrived at that critical time when rain was all important to develope the fruit—no rain has come, however, but in its stead continued drought, with high winds, blowing alternately from nearly every point of the company, and consuming with its hot breath the little sap remaining in vegetation. Barely sufficient vegetables have been raised to supply our market, while the corn is almost an entire failure. We are, however, informed that several of the more hardly plants, such as the bean and cotton, still hold out. The bean is an important product of Mexico, and always commands a high price. A friend of ours, who is farming some thirty miles above, informs us that the first bleom on his cotton made its appearance on the 1st instant.

com on his cotton made its appearance on the 1st instant.

The Rio Bovo mentions the existence of considerable excitement in Matamores in consequence of information having been received of the rejection of the Tehuantepee treaty, the ultimatum of Mr. Letcher, and other advices, similar to those transmitted here from Washington.

INTERBSTING LETTERS.

Our Washington Correspondence

The Blocks for the Washington Monument.

Yesterday a formal presentation of the splendid tribute
to the Washington Monument took place in the Rotundo, when a suitable address was delivered by the gentleman who brought it on from Michigan—the State making the the society to whose exertions the commencement of this laudable undertaking is referable, which, I was surprised to hear, had met with opposition and misrepresentation from the public press of the country, and which, after all its exertions, has only been able to raise, as I understand about \$130.000 towards the accomplishment of its great and patriotic object; while we read, that during one week alone, in Massachusetts, upwards of \$18,000 has recently been presented to Kossuth, in aid of one of the wildest chimeras, in the present state of the European continent,

which the mind of man ever conceived.

The offering from Michigan consists of a solid block of massive native copper. as taken from the quarry, weighing twenty-one hundred pounds, and is about three feet in length by twenty inches in hreadth—the surface beautifully pelished—having as an inscription, in raised letters of native silver, "Michigan—an emblem of her trust in the Union;" and in the centre the arms and device of the

the monument is in course of crection, and found some twenty or thirty workmen employed in hewing and saving marble blocks for the proposed edifice, the entire height of which is to be five hundred and twenty-dive feet, the base to be surrounded by columns. It is now sixteen years, I believe, since the association was formed, and at this moment the monument has attained but one-fourth of its contemplated deviation.

In an adjoining shed I found deposited thirty-four hocks, chiefy of marble, presented by different States, individuals, or adjoining shed I found of these in the distribution of the state of these in the distribution of the state of the state of the state in the distribution of the state of the state of the state in the distribution of the state of the state of contribution, but also to increase the number of others of a pecuniary nature. I send a brief sketch of those which are at present avaiting the time when they shall take their place in the magnificent column for which they are designed.

On the right, as you enter the door, is piaced the contribution of the "Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1852;" and next it is that from New York, of black markle, the surface finely polished, the figures underreath which is the word "Excelsion," being chisselled in such a manure as to give them a gray appearance, contrasting finely with the ground on which they are placed. Near this is a large block of granite, with the inscription," From Salem, Massachusette." In front of the latter is a fine markle block frong Maryland, "As the memorial of her regard for the father of his country, and of her cordial, habitual, and immoveshie attachment to the American though." There splendid giths from Pennsonic arms and other emblems; one from the State, representing Penn concluding his treaty with the Indians, 1681, and underreath is inscribed. "By deeds of peace." The other is from the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, on which are beautifully specimen of marble that the column

unpretending tribute of the "Cherokee Nation, presented by the children of the forest, "Whose untutored minds See God in clouds, and hear him in the winds; Who think admitted to an equal sky." Their faithful dogs shall bear them company.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, May 22, 1852 The Veto-Approval of the New Bill-Positions of Parties Mr. Webster-Mr. Rantoul and the Arson Case.

Not the "oldest inhabitant," who came over here with John Winthrop, ever saw, or the youngest inhabitant, should be live to the age of that respectable antediluvian ogy called Methusaleh, ever will see, such a state of excitement in Boston as has prevailed for some days. Or Monday, it began to be whispered about that Governor Boutwell would veto the liquor bill, at which its enemie smiled feebly, while its friends laughed good humoredly like men who should be told that there was a reasonable good chance of Halley's comet " dropping in" upon the earth. The one party were as destitute of hopes as the other were of fears. On Tuesday, however, the rumor began to assume a more firm and consistent shape. Maine law men commenced looking grave, as if they had been drinking bad liquor. Anti-Maine law men breathed reer, like men who have had good liquor. Hopes and ears had changed hands. Still, there was nothing very definite; and although
... In to-day already walked to morrow."

people were not much disturbed. On Wednesday morn ing, the Secretary of State was seen to take his way to the Senate chamber; and when he came into that splendid room, passing under the old drum and musket that have been silent over since the battle of Bennington, and bearing in his hand what was destined, to be the seroll of fate for

in his hand what was destined, to be the scroll of fate for nil the liquor in the commonwealth, but which is likely to be that of its own creation, the feelings of the temperance fells, as they call themselves, experienced some such shock as those of Garrison and Wendell Phillips would undergo were slavery to be utterly abolished. The reading of the veto message was listened to with litense interest; and then began as lively a discussion as one would wish to hear, and which was kept up in various forms for some days. The papers will give you a sort of skeleton of the various debates, though not very reliable, as our press does not profess to go into details.

The excitement out of doors was great. Every one was talking about the viol. The disappointed party expressed their feelings in language much more remarkable for its explicitness and every than for its elegance; while the other side began to think they were in a dream, so delightful were their feelings. The Maine law men in the Senate, bad said that there was a jubile held in every greas shop in the city, and they seem to have a wonderful knowledge of the golage on in such place, probably, as the result of abandant experience in them, as bayers or sellers, or both, but I, who know nothing about those, cannot speak to the point. I only know, that not a few good temperance has were pleased with the velo—for it is a mixtake to suppose than all of their number are in favor of the Maine law. The old distinctions of "moral anaironista" and "legal missionists," yet prevail among our lemperance people, and will make listelf clearly manifest, when the question sent have then effect you have included with business, and proposed to deal he away summery manner with property of a certain know, though which property of a certain know. mitted here from Washington.

The Turf.

New Garrana Corner-Tauring.

The rest of the control of There, 2.56-3.53.

There is a marker of the control of the control

work of necessity and nevey, was allowable." Our Maine law men take the same view of their allowances, and get drunk—that being their privilege—as an offset to their exertions in behalf of the morals of other people. One would think that finantiesism was quite enough for them, without their having to resort to rum.

As to the political effect of the veto, I shall, with your leave, speak at length some other time. I will only say here that it is not likely to have so much effect as people generally suppose—not because the measure is unimportant, but because there was death at the heart of the coalition before the veto was thought of. There are those, indeed, who think that the veto was caused by this consideration, as much as by anything else.

I had written thus far when I was informed that the new bill had been signed by the Governor? I could not at first believe it, but so it is; and his Excellengs has proved that among his other powers is that of finding that depth of degradation which is beyond even the "deepest hell." By what inconceivable principle he can justify conduct so inexpressibly base, so grosely inconsistent with the decirines hid down in his veto message, so flagrantly in violation of common honesty, so utterly subversive of the thousand times repeated doctrines of his party, I am now, and I trust I always shall be, unable to comprehend. It is said that General Cushing's nomination to the new Justiceship has had something to do with the Governor's decision. I told you, in my last, that General Cushing had been monimated, and told you truly; but after the veto message was sent in, the Council laid the nomination on their table, and the intimation was very distinctly made that the nomine's fate would depend upon the fate, of the Liquor law. We shall soon see how correct the story is. In the early part of the week, the confirming power stood five to five. Perhaps a little corruption is necessary to be thrown into the affair, to make it, like the foul contents of the witches' cauldron, "thick and sl

will probably act with more sagacity, and again impress their leading ideas on the policy of the old Commonwealth.

Mr. Webster was out yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He appeared to be much worn, not an unnatural thing in a man of over three score years and ten, more than forty of which have been passed in arduous public life. The Greek poet tells us that "the gods to age have dealt the dole of pain;" and a Christian writer has finely compared the decline of life to a Calabrian soil, which is ashy and tremulous. As I looked upon the wreck of this extraordinary man I could but believe that his answer would be that of the old and dying English satirist, were he asked what of all things he most desired—"Give me back my youth!" He would sacrifice the Presidency—had he any chance of getting it—for one long draught from old Ponee de Leon's Fontaine de Jouvence. One feels that such a man ought to have been President, and that his failure to reach that exalted object of multitudinous ambitions is mainly attributable to his own want of appreciation of the spirit of the age, and the genius of his country.

Mr. Kantoul received three thousand dollars for securing Boynton's acquittal. The case was looked upon as so extremely despetrate by our lawyers, that the victory was a great one for the man who undertook to win it. The jury's verdict is very generally approved.

ALGOMA.

MONTEREY, April 15, 1852.

Movements of Gen. Canales—The Introduction of Contraband Goods-Threats of Canales-Going in for the Spoils-

The Mexican Claims, etc.
The famous Gen. Canales visited this city last week, for the purpose of making some arrangements in the Contra-Resquardo, for the purpose of permitting the introduction into the interior of all goods which are denominated contraband, to be imported through the custom house at Camargo; but he failed in his project, and returned to Camargo extremely hostile, professing that he would introduce the same into the interior by the force of arms. This generalissimo is known to you of old, and his plan is to have a share in the spoils, as he has been so valorous and fortunate on the frontier in quelling the latter revo.

to have a share in the spoils, as he has been so valorous and fortunate on the frontier in quelling the latter rero, lutions. He does not like that Gen. Avalos should have the whole of the spoils, but says that he must and will have a finger in the pic, by formidably establishing his plundering custom house at Camargo, and by force of arms introduce the goods into the interior of Mexico. It is urcless for me to depict to you the character of this renowned chief, as it has long ago been portrayed in the different journals of the United States.

Ey this scheme, General Canales proposes to ensuare a part of our commercial community, by showing false letters from President Arista, and then leave them to abide the consequences. This new step should be placed before the commercial community, as this same Canales has no authority whatever in acting as he does. Goods are new in fine demand at this place, and would be in better request, provided they could be despatched into the interior. The custom house has some 2000 bales on deposit, which are all mantas until the General Congress decrees an order for their release, which I think will tast a long time as they are so slow in their Congressional actions.

I am happy to see that Congress has appointed a committee to investigate the decision of the late Board of Commissioners, respecting the claims of American citi-

mittee to investigate the decision of the late Board of Commissioners, respecting the claims of American citizens against Mexico. Great, great, have been the frauds practised on the late Board of Commissioners; and from what I have been enabled to gather from the most reliable sources, nearly the whole of the claims paid have been fabricated.

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC, May 12, 1852.
Temperance Fanatics—City Council Awel—Mr. Cameron's
Election—Marville's Sentence Commuted—Meeting of Parette-Departure of Sir E. Head-Disc leton. &c. The effects of the Maine Liquor law are not confined to

the United States. Canada comes in for its share of in-telerance and fanaticism. As usual, the Roman Catholic clergy are at the head of this movement to curtail the natural liberties of the subject. Some days ago, the lower classes of St. Roch's were inflamed by illogical and abourd addresses both from the pulpit and elsewhere, and per-suaded into the beleif that the act of keeping a tavern or hotel was in itself criminal; and that it was not only justifiable, but praiseworthy, to use every possible means to put down all places of public entertainment, where the juice of the grape was drank. Forthwith, headed by the priests, they marched, in number some two thousand, to the City Hall, where the members of the Corporation were sitting, and protested against the granting of any tavern licenses in St. Roch's ward. To the surprise most people, the Corporation has allowed itself to be bullied into this atrocious act of injustice to the dealers in spirits who have the misfortune to dwell in that haunt of bigotry. No licenses have been granted for Saint Roch's, and all those who were dependent on the profits of their inn or their greery for a living, now find themselves threatened with instant rnin. The sufferers have applied to the Superior Court for a writ of mandamus to oblige the City Council to grant then licenses and strong hopes are entertained of their succeeding—if indeed, the Corporation of Quebec, the most notoriously imbeelle of all the public bodies in the province, do not, sue more, stutisfy liself by a public recantation and change of policy. To pretend for a moment that the City Council—a mere instrument appointed by the law to make certain inquiries respecting the character of applicants for licenses, and bound by law to grant such licenses when required so to do, unless good grounds of refusal be shown—has a right to legislate on the subject, and decide when it shall perform its functions, and when not is a pitch of absurdity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. bigotry. No licenses have been granted for Saint

shall perform its functions, and when not, is a pitch of absurdity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

No one more cordially than I could tender to Father Chinquy the thanks he has so richly earned for his noble exertions in favor of temperance. I shall not be resorting to a mere figure of speech when I assert that he has extipated the horrid vice of drunktenness from the country parishes. For this, not only his countrymen, but every Canadian, may every human being, owes him a debt of gratitude. Had the good work been stayed here, "temperance advocate." would have been synonymous with kentactor. But, that in a free country like Canada—in the heart of the capital—a parcel of blind priests should have the analogicy to lead a riotous mob to the City Council chamber—dould violate the tranquility of the deliberations of the councillers—should dietate a glaring breach of the law—bould demand the perpetration of a gross, palpable not of injustice and oppression, and should be observed—the most reathing censure would fall short of what an unprejudiced mind would require of the city council of quebec, to a nobler hero—Mr. Malcolm Cameron—him do the editors bless for he is giving them food and rahment, provender for their newspapers, and, in consequence, play, and something more substantial for themselves. The opposition have discovered an excessively study act of Farliament, which declares that no member shall resign his acut until fareen days of the first session after his election shall have chapsed; and as Mr. Cameron's acceptance of the eiles of Minister of Agriculture has vacated his seat, they pretend that the writ for a new reletion ought not to have have further that the religion of the resords and been a fortnight in ease. The quibble is ingenious; but his, of course, but a guilble. The act was only intended to cover the case of members voluntarily religiance on the cover the case of members and the form of the resords and bette permanded neary far for a cannot be the way for the first permits h

August. Mr. Hincks will arrive some time before that day. He will need some courage to face the House, if tenhas been as unsuccessful in Howning street as private letters from London pretend. Parties in London, who claim to be well informed, state that the British government will do nothing far Canada—we may build roads for ourselves if we want any; the British exchequer is not for us to dip into. If this be true, Canada will not be able to borrow money at less than six per cent, and certainly could not afford the luxury of a road from Quebec to Halifax. A trunk line from Quebec to Hamilton is within the range of possibility; a road to the States would probably pay the cost of its construction; but to pledge the provincial revenues to the tune of \$1.000.000 per annum, for a line to St. John, N. B., is out of the question.

The administrator of the government of Nova Scotia appears to be in very bad odour with the citizens of that province. One of his first acts was to create a batch of new Queen's counsel, which he did without consulting any of the Judges. Every body knows that in England silk gowns are only given to those barristers who are recommended for the dignity by the Chief Justices, or whose political services extort this reward from government; the same rule has always been observed in Nova Scotia, and was formally recognized by the Cofonial Office and the Governor, in 1844. Of its correctness there cannot be two opinions; no one is fitter to judge of the propriety of promoting a barrister than the members of the court in which he practices. Judge Hallburton has retrisved some of the unpopularity he incurred by the publication of his last work, "Rule and Misrule of the English in America," which, as you are aware, is worthy of the most bigoted tory of the fossil school, by administering a severe, though gentlemanly, rebuice to his erring superior.

A curious discovery was made by the workmen employed at the Parliament House, last week. On digging a trench they struck the body, or rather the skeleton,

Henors to William Sidney Smith in Heblie[From the Mobile Register. 14th inst.]

Yesterday a committee of our citizens, headed by his honor the Mayor, presented to this gentleman—the Secretary of the British Consulate at Havana—a spirition took place in the drawing room of the Eutaw House, at 12 o'clock. The Mayor. Judge Seawell, upon tendering the testimonial of the citizens of Mobile, addressed the recipient in appropriate terms; to which address Mr. Smith replied, stating that his own poor services extended to the unfortunate members of the Lopez expedition, deserved fro such expression of kindness and approbation. He had only done what every philanthropic heart would have been prompted to do under the same elseumstances, and would have done if the same opjortunity had been afforded. He saw the prisoners in Havana, in distress and suffering, after having endured the greatest hardships in their unhappy, though gallant expedition—into which they had entered from honest, but mistaken notions—and he had rendered them such public assistance as was in his power. He felt bound to say that he could not have done this without the assistance of the generous and humana inhabitants of Havana, who manifested the atmost sympathy and sorrow for the unfortunate prisoners. He would also say that great praise and honor were due to the high official authorities of the island, for the lenity and kindness they had manifested. General Coneha, after the dangers of the invasion were over, had nobly and generously interposed all his powers to relieve those unfortunate men from the penalties of their conduct. By his order to spare the lives of all who should surre

Mate rial Aid to Kossuth in New England.

[From the Boston Commonwealth, 22d inst.]

The following are the sums, so far as we can ascertain them, received by Governor Kossuth, either by domation or sale of Hungarian bonds, during his visit to New England:

IN CONNECTICUT.

Total.....\$15,009

The Weather and the Crops.

The Weather and the Crops.

The St. John, N. B., Courier, cf the 15th inst., says:—
After a long and dreary winter, summer has some upon
us in hot hacte, and with rearcely day of the usually intervening spring. Last week, on Thursday, we believe,
the thermometer, both in St. John and Frederieton, indicated eighty-two degrees, and the summer heat still
centinues. Although there has been little or no rain,
the heat has been sufficient to melt the snow in the interior; and the freshet, on which the success of lumbering
operations so much depends, has been an anusually high
one, and we believe a large proportion of timber and logwill reach the markets. The season so far has been favocable to farmers, affording an excellent seed time to all
who were forehanded enough to have their ploughing
done in the fall. For several days past the smoky atmosphere has shown that many a "good bura" has been
obtained; and as there is now an appearance of genial
rain, to be followed, it may be expected, by a warm summer, it is safe to say that the prospects of the farmers are
quite cheering.

The wheat crop in Queen Anne's county, Md., is stated.

quite cheering.

The wheat crop in Queen Anne's county, Md., is stated to have greatly improved within the last few days. The Centreville Sentinel says the farmers, although behind with corn planting, have now generally finished. Edward T. Paca, Eq., of Wye Neck, had left at the Sentinel office a bunch of wheat which measured forty-three inches, and another thirty-six inches, in length. The latter is about the average of his field. In Dorchester, Carcline, and Talbot countles, the grawing crops also present a more thriving appearance. A specimen of rye was left at the office of the Ballimore American, on the 20th lines, seven feet ten inches in height. This is the tallest rye of the season.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PENSACOLA, May 13, 1852.

The steam frigate Saranae left here yesterday, for Haven, to take on board Mr. Walsh, bearer of despatches, (who proceeds there, from New York, to join her), for the purpose of hading him at San Juan. She is then to return to Philadelphia. The shoop Albany has also left, for a craize among the Windward Islands. [The S. arrived at Havana on the 14th, and the A. on the 16th.—

Bo. Herald.]

The Cyane, recently on shore near St. Domingo, had here bottom examined yesterday, by means of a diving bell at the vard. She was found unseaworthy, and will shortly, it is said, proceed to Norfolk.

The steamer Fullon. (that renowned old Fulton of New York.) recently arrived from Vera Cruz. She is said to be entirely until for going to sea, from her model and heavy frame, and will some of these days, in a gale, deposit her carease at the bottom of the soa. This is the opinion of all who have seen her—naval officers and elitizen—and it is marvellous what wisdom could have distanted to the Navy Department the propriety of makings such a vessel a sea going steamer. This is all the news (we never have other than uaval) from our good old town of Pensacola.

Tarse Trip or the Nave U. S. Steamship Powinters, one.

(we never have other than naval) from our good old town of Pensaccia.

Tail Terr or the New U. S. Stramship Powneran.—
The U. S. stramship Powhatan, which has just been completed at Norfolk made her trial trip on Friday last. The Norfolk Bencon says, "she left the navy yard between 10 and 11 o'clock, and by the time she had reached Hampton Reads her engine was making thirteen revolutions per minute, which were soon increased to fitteen, and so continued during the greater portion of the trip, giving her a speed of ten knots, (thirteen as some insist), and that for three hours of the time against a two knot current. Inhumene as is her machinery and immense as is the power required to set it in operation, she gided through the water as gently as if under canyass alone." Ele returned to the navy yard at about 5 o'clock after a trip stated to be highly successful and satisfactory to her budders and all on board, numbering some three or four humbred, including the Hon. Wm. A. Grakam, Secretary of the Navy; Commodores Shubelck, Morris, and a large number of officers attached to that station.

SERUCTION AND PRAYER —At the recent sitting of the Scholarie Circoit Court, an action was brought by Alei Simmurd, to recover damages of Henry Mattice for reducing his daughter. He was about twenty years of age, and ale din childred. The evidence was necessarily crounstantial—such as his attentions as a suitor, &c. The Pariet says that the "Jury and audience were much meved with the simple rechal of the father's wrongs, and the daughter's degrees, sufferings and death. The jury, after being out a few minutes, returned and rendered a virillet of \$2000 damages.—Allowy Evening Journal, 22d inct.

INSANE FEMALE.—A woman evidently crazy, with three young children, has been wandering about on the reads in Sussex, saying that she is in search of a farm to purchase, her husband being now at work on a small farm and she wishing a larger one.—Newark Adoction